The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 8. NO. 10. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918. WHOLE NO. 374.

IMPORTED CHINAMEN MAN AMERICAN SHIPS

San Francisco, June 1.—"The China Mail Steamship company has followed the example of Uncle Sam," Robert Dollar and brought to San Francisco about 150 Chinamen for service on the American steamship Nankin, formerly the Congress," says Editor Scharnberg of the Seamen's Journal.

"At the very moment when the United States shipping board is doing its utmost to find seamen, particularly the graduates of the government school ships," continues Scharnberg, "Robert Dollar of his mercenary followers are filling the forecastles of American ships with imported Chinamen.

"In fact, to the credit of the shipping board, it should be said that Captain Dollar has received intimation not to repeat his recent performance. He will not be allowed to import Chinamen for vessels under charter to the government unless the case proves that white labor is not available.

"Needless to say, if any of these importers of Chinese could show that competent white labor is not available it would be an entirely different matter. But they do not seriously advance such theories. Some of them do brazenly proclaim that white labor is not available.' Deep in their hearts, however, they know there is only one reason for carrying Asiatics and that is the difference in pay. These are the men who base their case upon these facts the champions of cheap labor must make their final stand.

"Can they do it?"

CRITICISM NOT DENIED.

Washington, June 1.—Attorney General Gregory says that while no espionage act shall not apply to "honest, legitimate criticism of the administration or discussion of governmental policies."

"Protection of loyal persons from unjust suspicion and prosecution is quite as important as the suppression of actual disloyalty," the attorney general holds.

In a letter to United States district attorneys giving instructions in matters which the new law is to be enforced, the attorney general says:

"The prompt and vigorous enforcement of this act is of the highest importance in order to prevent all interferences and preventing breaches of peace. It is also of great importance that this statute be administered with discretion. It should not be permitted to become the medium whereby efforts are made to suppress honest, legitimate criticism of the administration or discussion of governmental policies, nor should it be permitted to become a medium for personal feuds or persecution. The wide scope of the act and powers conferred increases the importance of discretion in administering it."

CAN'T EVADE DRAFT LAW.

Washington, June 1.—"Slackers" who leave the country to escape the draft law will be prosecuted under the selective draft act on their return," says Attorney General Gregory.

"When this struggle is completed, such men, on seeking admission to the United States, will find that it will be necessary for them to stand trial on indictments returned against them for violation of the selective service act. These trials will be vigorously prosecuted and the full measure of penalty provided by the act will be urged upon conviction," he said.

"It should be clearly understood by the general public that whoever assists in any manner to escape from this country to evade military service, or whoever assists to maintain in a foreign country one who has fled there to escape military service, is guilty of a violation of the espionage act, and upon conviction becomes liable to the full penalties imposed thereby."

BAD HOUSING CAUSE DEATHS.

Philadelphia, June 1.—This city's lack of facilities in sewerage and water supply has become positively menacing under the present abnormal conditions of increased population, according to the Philadelphia House association, in a statement.

The great migration of negroes from the south to Philadelphia brought indescribable conditions of filth and house over-crowding. In one fiveroom rear house, 18 negroes and two grees were found to be living—men, women and children. Over-crowded houses and lack of water and modern sewerage, played a big part in the increased mortality rate in this city. The report shows that in 1917 there was 165 miles of unsewered streets and 23,673 privy vaults and cesspools.

SACRIFICE MINERS' LIVES.

Charleston, W. Va., June 1.—The West Virginia Federationist credits W. J. Heatherman, of the state department of labor, with this statement regarding the Villa mine disaster, which destroyed the lives of 15 workers:

"Little or no concern for human life or for property is manifested on the part of the officials of the mining company.

"To put a gasoline-driven engine 460 feet down from the mouth of a coal mine is to invite disaster.

"Other mines are operating such equipment inside, and all such motive power must be forced to be removed, and this immediately."

DON'T MEET H. C. OF L.

New York, June 1.—Wages in this city have not kept pace with the increased cost of living, reports a committee of the Charity Organization society, which says that 67 individual workers questioned, only 21 per cent had received any increase in salary and that even these increases could not be compared with the present cost of living. Twelve per cent were earning even less than last year.

LABOR SITUATION GOOD.

Bismarck, N. D., June 1.—The farm labor situation, for the spring and summer is the best in the history of the state, thanks to the co-operation of the United States food administration, Commissioner of Agriculture Hagan reported to the North Dakota council of defense.

FIREMEN RAISE WAGES.

Quincy, Ill., June 1.—The city council has raised wages of municipal firemen $15 a month. Twelve hour labor assembly, to which the firemen are affiliated, made the fight for these workers.

MOONEY ORDERED HANGED.

San Francisco, June 1.—Judge Griffin has ordered Thomas J. Mooney hanged on an indeterminate date not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days from June 1.

Mooney's fate now rests with Governor Stephens, although it is possible that his attorneys may ask for a stay that higher courts may pass on this decision.

"Has the court an inherent right to set aside a verdict which has been secured by improper, material evidence?" Judge Griffith decided that courts have not that right, and counsel were made law to support this position. The difference between justice and cold law is illustrated by this statement by Judge Griffin:

"In this state it is the settled law that a judgment cannot be set aside because it is predicated upon perjured testimony or because material evidence is concealed or suppressed. With all the harshness and severity of this rule, and it is known to me that injustice must at times be done in its application, it is the law defined by the supreme court of this state and by it this court is bound. If the obligation of the district attorney to prosecute only competent and legitimate evidence be violated and perjured evidence produced or material evidence suppressed, in so far as the judgment is concerned, the injured party is without remedy."

DOLLAR IS CUT IN TWO.

Philadelphia, June 1.—One of the best defenses for increased wage rates is that offered by Edwin R. Dolby, financial section of the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"It is true that a dollar, at first blush, looks like a dollar. We are prone to think all dollars are like what they were when war began in 1914. But they are not. They are worth only half as much as then, and so it follows that when the government places a three billion dollar loan in the money market it does not and a half on the basis of pre-war prices. The sole test of the dollar is what it will buy, and it rises and falls on that standard.

"This condition may be what is termed inflation, but it certainly is the fact. In passing there seems to be some haziness as to what inflation really is. One writer some months ago went the length of saying that in the great stocks of gold in this country were a blessing, in that there would be no inflation. But there was a gold inflation. That was the substance of the argument, the inference being that if inflation was produced by gold it would be a good thing and not otherwise.

"According to figures compiled by the National city bank prices of merchandise imported into all over the world are from 50 to 100 per cent more than they were in 1914."

OPPOSE SHAM CO-OP.

New York, June 1.—Officers of organized fur workers warn their members against a sham co-operation that is being attempted by certain contractors and encouraged by large manufacturers. The latter are said to desire to openly oppose the fur workers' organization.

In calling attention to this latest anti-union move, the trade union executives say:

"Several of these new 'manufacturers' are opening shops, with the promise of a big manufacturing business to begin with. A much work as they could turn out, figuring that they themselves will work 10 or 12 hours a day, seven days a week, and employ workers who, after their day's work in other shops, are willing to work a day's work at night, and the manufacturing will be done principally after work, which they get made up much cheaper than in their own shops.

"Yet the men employed in such shops came into existence, where two or three workers got together, and they endanger our standard of work, which we have attained through a hard struggle. We can expect scabs to have more such sweatshops and fire traps, if we will stand by and let them violate our union rules."

CLERKS' HOURS REDUCED.

Philadelphia, June 1.—Several hundred employes of the American Stores company organized and the management announced that loyalty to the company and membership in a trade union could not coexist.

But to show that the welfare of these employes was a matter of concern, the work day has been reduced one hour, five days of the week and two hours on Saturday.

The employes wink the other eye as they marvel at how they awakened to the value of the union. They see how the company awakened to the necessity for shorter hours at the same time.

Bloomington, Ill., June 1.—Grocery clerks have reached an agreement with their employers which assures a wage increase, and that union men and women workers are organized.

A NO-STRIKE SUGGESTION.

Boston, June 1.—Editor Baine of the Shoe Workers' Journal makes this suggestion to the national war labor board:

"We would like to make a suggestion born of our own experience in our own trade, namely that any factory accepting war orders should, as a condition precedent to the acceptance of the order, show a bona fide agreement between the employers and the trade union involved, and on the other that there should be no company in this country that pays the differences as to wages or conditions of labor should be settled by some genuine form of arbitration."

PLUCKY GIRLS WIN.

Bloomington, Ill., June 1.—Girls employed by the Woolworth and Kresge 5 and 10 cent stores during the past year proven that collective action can improve conditions, even in these low wage establishments. The managers of the stores appeared before a meeting of the girls and assured them that they would not discriminate against them. This remarkable concession was won in re-establishing cordial relations.

BUTCHER SHOPS CLOSE.

San Francisco, June 1.—For the first time in the history of this city, butcher shops have closed at 7 o'clock on Saturday night. For years this question has been agitated and legislation urged, but without effect until Butchers' union No. 115 became sufficiently organized. Then the thing happened.

MINE HEAD INDICTED.

Tucson, Ariz., June 1.—It is now known that Walter Douglas, president of the Phelps-Dodge corporation, is among those indicted in the federal district court in connection with the deportation of 1,200 miners at Bisbee last July. Douglas was in Bisbee on the day of the deportations.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS UP MORE MAN POWER

Washington, June 1.—Thousands of young men within the draft age, including clerks in stores, theater ushers, elevator operators, passenger steamship operators and hotel and club attendants are classed as "non-useful" by an order by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

"Work usefully or fight" after July 1 is the ultimatum to be dealt forth to induct into the military service, in the absence of satisfactory explanations, the non-useful. Deferred classification by the draft ages who are habitual idlers or who are engaged in non-useful work.

The new regulation will affect the following classes:

(a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs.

(b) Passenger elevator operators and attendants, doormen, footmen and other attendants of or on cabs, boats, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses.

(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in, or in connection with, games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas and the legitimate drama.

(d) Persons employed in domestic service.

(e) Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

Men who are engaged as above or who are idlers will not be permitted to claim relief from the draft on the ground they have drawn a late order number or because they have been placed in Class II, III or IV on the grounds of dependency. The fact that they are not usefully employed will be the determining fact.

It is expected that the list of non-useful occupations will be increased from time to time as necessity requires.

R. R. EMPLOYES GAIN.

Washington, June 1.—Director General of Railroads McAdoo has fixed the wages of railroad employes in an order which applies to workers on 164 railroads and all terminal, union station and privately owned railroads of a majority of whose stock is owned by the railroads named.

The rates do not substantially vary from recommendations by the railroad wage commission. The increases established range a month on the lowest paid men up to $33.69 for those who were receiving $100 December, 1915, and then gradually decreasing as no increase for those who received $250.

The increases apply to men who now are employed their working conditions must be healthful and fitted to their needs. The laws established by the government of their employment must be observed, and their pay, when they do the same class of work as men, shall be the same as that of men."

The director general of railroads' ruling conditions is created to hear and investigate complaints against this wage order and to settle all disputed matters presented by the railroad employes. A. O. Wharton, president of the A. F. of L. railway employes' department, is a member of this board. Where employes of any class are not represented by the labor organizations, and so far as created, questions arising as to the wages of such employes shall be submitted to the director of the division of labor, United States railroad administration.

DEFINE U. S. MAN POWER.

Washington, June 1.—According to an estimate by Food Administrator Hoover America has 26,000,000 able-bodied men and women. Of this 10,000,000 men have been diverted from their normal occupations to the war and the president says it requires.

This includes 2,000,000 men in the military service and the grand total approximates from one-quarter to one-third of the country's productive units.

The fuel administrator shows that some of the gaps may be filled by more intensive labor and longer hours, the labor department is making efforts and by putting the boys into labor earlier than otherwise. He shows, however, that there will be shortages and insists that the deficiency can be largely overcome by eliminating non-essentials.

"This applies," he says, "to every commodity in which we consume more than is necessary for our health and comfort. We must strip to the bone in labor. We may afford the economic luxury of the diversion of labor power and productive power to the destruction of war. If we do not our exertion in this war will stop short of the limit imposed upon us and we cannot look to victory with any assurance."

CAR SHORTAGE BLAMED.

Chicago, June 1.—John P. White, labor advisor for the United States fuel administration, told delegates to the annual convention of the coal association that a car shortage is keeping thousands of miners idle nearly half of the time in many of the western and southwestern coal fields. He said that the 87,000 miners of Illinois could mine 200,000 tons daily if they had productive power time, which they are eager to do.

R. S. Brookings, head of the conservation division of the fuel administration, said it was impossible to relieve the car famine with the loss of war traffic, to haul the 200,000,000 extra tons of coal that will be needed.

WOMEN CONDUCTORS STRIKE.

Kenosha, Wis., June 1.—The Wisconsin Gas and Electric company has been shocked by a walk out of women employed as conductors on its street cars. This city was among the first to employ women conductors and now these women have joined with 100 male employes who stuck to enforce a wage demand of 35 cents an hour.

The distressing feature of this situation is that the women walked out on conductors who will work for low wages and who refuses to strike is still unolved.

DATA FOR U. S. PENSIONS.

Washington, June 1.—Statistics compiled by the government as an aid to pension legislation show that on July 1, 1915, there were 320,312 employes in the government service, whose compensation was of a permanent character. The average salary of these employes was $1,138, but in this list are included judges, cabinet officers and other officials, whose salaries are high. The average age of these employes was 49 years and the average term of employment in all service was 10.3 years.

MOONEY CASE "A FARCE."

Manchester, England, June 1.—"It is high time the whole farce was ended," says the Citizen, Tom Mann's paper, in review of the trial of Thos. J. Mooney, convicted in San Francisco on the charge of throwing a bomb during a preparedness parade.

DECIDE ON 44-HOUR WEEK.

Boston, June 1.—At the convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, the general executive board was instructed to include the 44-hour week in future agreements.

RENT PROFITEERS HIT.

Washington, June 1.—Congress has added to its sensational acts more the law of anything heretofore enacted which makes it illegal to evict a tenant while the war lasts except where he refuses to pay rent, or has been guilty or where the landlord desires the building for himself. The penalties are also prohibited. By this practice landlords oust tenants on the plea that the property is to be sold and then charge an excessive price, payable monthly, to the new tenant.

In substance, the resolution sets aside the "sacredness of contract," and even though a tenant's lease has expired he may remain in the house at the rental formerly paid.

Whereas the constitutionalism were aghast at this proposal, and predicted all sorts of dire happenings if this precedent is established.

Friends of the resolution called attention to the passage of the civil rights bill which suspended court remedies against men in the military service.

To support the claim that the government has the right to stop evictions it was stated that the due process clause of the federal constitution that says that "no person shall be deprived of the power of protecting the welfare of its citizens, "even at the expense of property, and if necessary life, liberty and property."

"A hundred instances will readily suggest themselves," it was stated.

UNCLE SAM VISITS ARIZONA.

Washington, June 1.—"It looks as if democracy at last will have a show for life in Arizona," was declared by the editor of the Washington Herald. "The indictment by a federal grand jury of a host of Arizona leading citizens for conspiracy to deprive other citizens of their constitutional rights is a long step forward.

"If so happens that these leading citizens are prominent mine superintendents and other officials of mining properties owned by absentee capitalists in other country's engaged in productive units.

"The fuel administrator shows that some of the gaps may be filled by more intensive labor and longer hours, the labor department is making efforts and by putting the boys into labor earlier than otherwise. He shows, however, that there will be shortages and insists that the deficiency can be largely overcome by eliminating non-essentials.

"This applies," he says, "to every commodity in which we consume more than is necessary for our health and comfort. We must strip to the bone in labor. We may afford the economic luxury of the diversion of labor power and productive power to the destruction of war. If we do not our exertion in this war will stop short of the limit imposed upon us and we cannot look to victory with any assurance."

CARPENTERS MAKE GAINS.

Indianapolis, June 1.—General Secretary Frank Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters announces the following recent wage increases by affiliates:

Humberstone, Ontario, from 50 to 55 cents; Galveston, Texas; Amalia, Glendale, Cal.; St. James, N. Y.; Neodesha, Kan., and Sewickley, Pa., 50 to 55 cents; 62 1-2. Burlington, N. J., 45 to 50; Terre Haute, Ind.; Mt. Olive, Ill., and Pomona, Cal., 50 to 55; Los Angeles, Cal., 68 3-4 to 75. Paysons, Kan.; Elyria, Ohio; Lincoln, Neb., and Kenosha, Wis., 50 to 70. St. Paul and Minneapolis, 55 to 65. Asheville, N. C.; Fort Wayne and Ludington, Mich., 40 to 50. Muscatine, Iowa, and Plattsburgh N. Y., 50 to 56 1-4. McKeesport, Pa., 50. Waxahachie and Galveston, Tex.; Tulare and Salinas, Cal., and Rochester, N. Y., 60 to 65. Amsterdam, N. Y., 50 to 62 1-2. Sheridan, Wyo., and Ellis City, Mont., 75 to 87 1-2. Lehigh Valley, Utah, 60 to 70. Lewiston, 55 to 67 1-2. Delaware Co., Pa., 55 to 70. Ames, Iowa, 60 to 65. Sandusky and Kent, Ohio, 50 to 60. Ludington, Mich.; Kokomo, Ind.; Madill, Okla.; Jamestown, N. Y., and Norristown, Pa., 50 to 60. Portsmouth, Ohio, 56 1-4 to 65 1-4. Hoquiam, Wash., 60 to 72. Collinsville, Ill., 50 to 62 1-2. Thomasville, Pa., 40 to 60. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Alton, Ill., 50 to 65. Newfield, Vt., 37 1-4 to 37 1-2. Salt Lake City, 75 to 87 1-2. Eureka, Cal., 60 to 68 3-4. Ogden, Utah, 60 to 70. Albany, N. Y. (mill men), 50 to 55. Crown Point, Ind., 56 1-4 to 65 1-4. Ottawa, Ill., 50 to 62 1-2, and 45 to 50. Portsmouth, Va. (local 1719), 62 1-2. Sioux City, Iowa, 50 to 62 1-2. Phoenixville, Pa., 50 to 60. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Alton, Ill., 50 to 65. Newfield, Vt., 37 1-4 to 37 1-2. Salt Lake City, 75 to 87 1-2. Eureka, Cal., 60 to 68 3-4. Ogden, Utah, 60 to 70. Albany, N. Y. (mill men), 50 to 55. Crown Point, Ind., 56 1-4 to 65 1-4. Ottawa, Ill., 50 to 62 1-2, and 45 to 50. Portsmouth, Va. (local 1719), 62 1-2. Sioux City, Iowa, 50 to 62 1-2. Phoenixville, Pa., 50 to 60. Greensboro, N. C., nine-hour day.

STATE INSURANCE BEST.

New York, June 1.—That exclusive state insurance funds for workmen's compensation provide greater benefits for injured workmen, their widows and their widows and children than can be provided by private insurance companies, is the official testimony now coming from Canada. A commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate workmen's compensation reports:

It has been found, broadly speaking, that the commissions have transacted the business at much less cost than the private companies. In the province of Ontario, where of course, the state insurance commission is large, the cost has only run to about 4½ or 5 per cent of the assessment, whereas the rate charged by insurance companies is probably not less than 25 per cent. It is therefore clear that of the total amount collected by a commission, a much larger amount is returned to the employe than is received by the system at present in force."

POOR WRITING CAUSE DELAY

Washington, June 1.—Poor writing, failure to give full name and address of the soldier and an absence of a post office address are a few of the causes for delay in transmitting War Risk insurance department is swamped, says Director Charles Hay.

At the present time there are over 60,000 checks representing awards which have been returned by post offices, while some wife or other dependent of a soldier boy is wondering at the delay," says the director. "mail is opened, stamped and carefully read to determine the cause of delay and then routed to the proper channel."

Added to this stupendous task is the complaint now received from a sentence of which would make prompt reply possible.

DEFINE "CASUAL" WORK.

Madison, Wis., June 1.—The Wisconsin state supreme court has upheld a compensation award of the state industrial commission in the case of an injured worker who was casually employed by a creamery company. The company appealed.

"An employment that is only occasional, or comes at unusual times, or at irregular intervals, and whose happening cannot be reasonably anticipated, specially designed and set apart to become necessary or desirable is but a casual employment within the meaning of the statute, and the term arises occasionally or incidentally and not in the usual course of trade, business, trade or profession of the employer."

CO-OPERATION PAYS.

Virden, Ill., June 1.—The fourth quarterly report of the Virden Co-Operative society shows a dividend to members of 10 per cent on sales and 10 per cent, amounting to $2,222.35. The total resources of the society is $17,-

Gillespie, Ill., June 1.—A saving to its members of $2,115.54, or 6 per cent on the basis of the purchases made from the business, is declared by the Gillespie Co-Operative society. All taxes and insurance were paid out of the quarter's receipts. Total resources are $42,638.73.

MORE PAY FOR COAL DRIVERS

Boston, June 1.—An arbitrator has increased wages $3 a week for coal delivery teamsters and chauffeurs.

Boston, June 1.—Lumber Teamsters' Union No. 30 has secured wage increases that range from $1 to $3 a week.

NO LABORER SUPPORTS SPEEDING UP SYSTEM

Washington, June 1.—In opposing the plan to incorporate a "Taylor system" provision in the $1,600,000,000 naval appropriation bill, Senator Hollis said no laborer was asking for this legislation and that the navy department has been exceptionally free from industrial discord during the war." He said that he understood that the United States Chamber of Commerce opposition had instigated an anti-"Taylor system" provision in accordance with century sixty workers.

Friends of the "Taylor system" plan say it is a scientific measure which asks congressmen if they failed "to recognize the fine hand of the Hun" when they refused to accept the "Taylor system." Senator Hollis answered the Scientific American's challenge:

"I do not consider this a hard question for decision. There are arguments that can be made on both sides of it; but when it is charged in a newspaper like the Scientific American, devoted to the interests of the capitalistic class, owned by capitalists who are always looking for the chance to instill a little poison and a little fear in some man's mind—when it is charged by them that this is a device of pro-Germans to make the people believe—I regard it as a ridiculous proposition, because this is not injected into legislation this year as a war measure.

"This is part of our well-settled policy that we adopted before the war. That the pro-German and he is the one that would inject something into legislation that will make labor dissatisfied and destroy the efficiency for which we have long struggled.

"Emphasis has been put a little heavy hand upon the industrial world by the action of the war and undertook to do the things that had been imposed upon labor, not, however, because labor asked it, but which had been imposed upon labor by the necessities of the long run greater efficiency. England, however, very soon had to realize that the policy of putting men are put at top speed they do not run a long race. The nine months' war industries run for a hundred yards of his mile in 11 or 12 seconds. He could not get to the mile post as quickly as the man who starts out at a 1:10 pace and the gait and keeps it up until the very finish.

"If we had an unlimited supply of labor the country can put in fresh men, as is done in battle, to fill up the gaps, but as one man falls at his machine put in another, we would get more work, we would get more production, but we would come to the end of our man power; we would stop before the race is half run. Now, I am sure that all our hearts and with no air to carry us through. That has been tried."

WANT MINIMUM WAGE.

Madison, Wis., June 1.—The Wisconsin state federation of labor and sympathetic organizations have petitioned the industrial commission to fix a wage of $12.30 a week for women and minors employed in Wisconsin.

Four years ago the state industrial commission investigated the question and found that $9.50 a week was necessary in order to live decently. Suit was caused because the validity of minimum wage laws was before the United States supreme court, over a year ago, upheld the Oregon minimum wage law, but the decision has never been put into effect. Trade unionists insist that if $9.50 was a living wage in 1914, $12.30 is now low.

It is shown that the average individual wage of women employed by 1,000 women today is between $8 and $9 a week, at least 8 short of the minimum four years ago, and at short of the estimate for today.

TROUBLES FOR PROFITEERS.

Washington, June 1.—In urging congress to pass a new revenue bill at this session Chairman Kitchin warned lobbyists to keep hands off this legislation.

The chief executive said:

"There is no danger of deceit now. As fine and public a light as ever shone upon every man and every action in this tragic plot of war that is now upon the nation. Every witness sent to Washington to attempt to turn what you do in the matter of taxation to their profit will be detected, and the light will beat also upon them.

"There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the treasury with regard to profits of every sort. Every publication of these facts will be at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by lobbyists. There will be ample publicity now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable."

WANT AMERICAN MUSIC.

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—The convention of the American Federation of Musicians approved a bill now before congress to establish a conservatory of music and art, to be supported by the government in order to develop and encourage musical education in this country and make America independent of other nations in the artistic and musical number of the world.

The next convention will be held at Dayton, Ohio. President Weber and Secretary Owen Miller were reelected.

HIRE CHILD AS CONDUCTOR.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1.—In the investigation of women conductors employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, a 15-year-old girl told the grand jury that she had been employed as a conductor and she could not reach the bell rope, even when standing on the floor.

District Attorney Lewis said this incident aptly illustrated the "reckless manner" in which the company hired women.

LOW WAGES PROTESTED.

Washington, June 1.—In protesting against the wages for women in the government's bureau of engraving and printing, Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, congressional committee, expressed the wish "that the people who fix wages could be compelled to live upon the wages they fix."

The speaker said that wages could be raised if the girls would organize.

WOMEN BARRED FROM MINES.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 1.—Pennsylvania's child of mines has settled the question of women employed in the management of women and girls about work in the anthracite region must be stopped.

GARMENT WORKERS GAIN.

Philadelphia, June 1.—Wage increases of $1 a week have been granted to 4,000 cutters and Trimmers and Local No. 19, affiliated with the United Garment Workers.

APPRECIATIVE SEAMEN SHOW THEIR LOYALTY

Washington, June 1.—In recognition of the passage of the seamen's act, which insures freedom of contract and improved working conditions to these workers, and to prove their Americanism, this stirring appeal is included in a pamphlet written by Frederick Furnseth of the International Seamen's union:

"Men of the sea! The nation that proclaimed your freedom now needs your services. America is at war. Our troops are being transported over the seas. Munitions and supplies are being shipped in ever increasing quantities to our armies in Europe. The sea interviews. Over it the men of the sea must sail the supply ships.

"A great armada of fleet is now being built. Thousands of skilled seamen, seafaring men of all capacities who left the sea in years gone by as a protest against seafaring conditions, are now being offered relief, have now an opportunity to do their part in the forthcalling, sail as free men and serve your country."

ARMIES WON'T WIN WAR.

Washington, June 1.—To indicate the importance of the food problem, Provost Marshal General Crowder made this statement in connection with the government's "work-or-fight" order:

"This is not alone a war of military manoeuvre, it is a deadly contest of industries and mechanics. Germany must not win. To this end we merely possessing an army; we must think of it as being an army—an army in which every man is a soldier in heart and mind—when it is charged by them that this is a device of pro-Germans to make the people believe—I regard it as a ridiculous proposition, because this is not injected into legislation this year as a war measure.

"This is part of our well-settled policy that we adopted before the war. That the pro-German and he is the one that would inject something into legislation that will make labor dissatisfied and destroy the efficiency for which we have long struggled.

"Emphasis has been put a little heavy hand upon the industrial world by the action of the war and undertook to do the things that had been imposed upon labor, not, however, because labor asked it, but which had been imposed upon labor by the necessities of the long run greater efficiency. England, however, very soon had to realize that the policy of putting men are put at top speed they do not run a long race. The nine months' war industries run for a hundred yards of his mile in 11 or 12 seconds. He could not get to the mile post as quickly as the man who starts out at a 1:10 pace and the gait and keeps it up until the very finish.

"If we had an unlimited supply of labor the country can put in fresh men, as is done in battle, to fill up the gaps, but as one man falls at his machine put in another, we would get more work, we would get more production, but we would come to the end of our man power; we would stop before the race is half run. Now, I am sure that all our hearts and with no air to carry us through. That has been tried."

WANT MINIMUM WAGE.

Madison, Wis., June 1.—The Wisconsin state federation of labor and sympathetic organizations have petitioned the industrial commission to fix a wage of $12.30 a week for women and minors employed in Wisconsin.

Four years ago the state industrial commission investigated the question and found that $9.50 a week was necessary in order to live decently. Suit was caused because the validity of minimum wage laws was before the United States supreme court, over a year ago, upheld the Oregon minimum wage law, but the decision has never been put into effect. Trade unionists insist that if $9.50 was a living wage in 1914, $12.30 is now low.

It is shown that the average individual wage of women employed by 1,000 women today is between $8 and $9 a week, at least 8 short of the minimum four years ago, and at short of the estimate for today.

MOB RULE CONDEMNED.

San Francisco, June 1.—Editor Barry of the Star is another man who is brave enough to stand for American ideals and against mobs that mask their cowardly actions under patriotism.

"There is not the slightest excuse," he says, "for the existence and work of lawbreakers who prove their cowardliness by operating under cover of darkness and by disguising their identity with masks. Lawabiding citizens should promptly demand of their local authorities that every effort be made to ferret out the miscreants who are bringing the state into disrepute and that they be punished to the full extent of the law; certainly it is not willing that the law be made by irresponsible by masked robbe—who have no respect for law and order."

RAISE WAGES; GET WORKERS.

Rochester, N. Y., June 1.—The New York State railways is no loner experiencing difficulty in securing motormen and conductors since it has increased wages.

"The recent wage increase granted to our employes has proved very helpful in our attempt to render satisfactory service," says General Manager Hamilton.

"The number of applications for positions as motormen and conductors has more than doubled since the date of the increase. Another pleasing result is that a large number of men have left the service since the increase and a number of motormen and conductors previously in the service have returned."

8 HOURS FOR LONGSHOREMEN

Portland, Ore., June 1.—An arbitration board has granted the demands of longshoremen on the Willamette and Columbia rivers to be reduced to eight hours respectively. Captain Schumacher of the United States army, representing the federal shipping board in the award.

TO CHANGE CONSTITUTION.

Concord, N. H., June 1.—Ex-public officials will dominate the New Hampshire state constitutional convention. Of the 431 delegates, 223 have been members of the legislature, 10 governors and eight executive councillors. Two-thirds of the delegates have been members of congress. 25 have been or are now county officials, 23 state officials and 15 federal officials.

MORE MUST-WORK ORDERS.

Richmond, Va., June 1.—State officials have notified all persons in Virginia that they must work or fight, or be classified as slackers and treated accordingly. The order will affect both the United States and Virginia.